

## DESCRIPTION

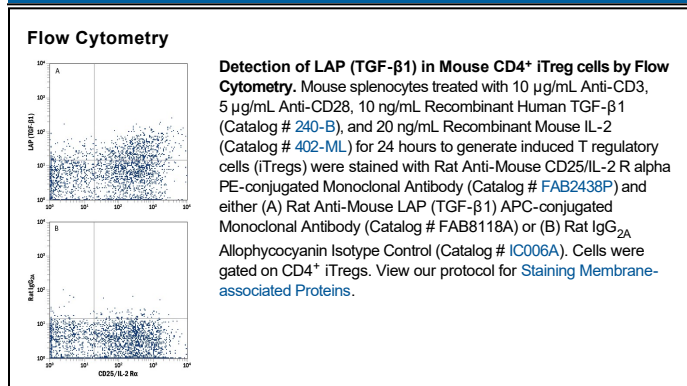
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse LAP (TGF-β1) in flow cytometry.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 860206
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse TGF-β1 Met1-Ser390 Accession # P04202
<b>Conjugate</b>	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 μL/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

TGF- $\beta$ 1 (Transforming Growth Factor beta 1) is one of three closely related mammalian members of the large TGF- $\beta$  superfamily that share a characteristic cystine knot structure (1-7). TGF- $\beta$ 1, -2 and -3 are highly pleiotropic cytokines that are proposed to act as cellular switches that regulate processes such as immune function, proliferation and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (1-4). Each TGF- $\beta$  isoform has some non-redundant functions; for TGF- $\beta$ 1, mice with targeted deletion show defects in hematopoiesis and endothelial differentiation, and die of overwhelming inflammation (2). Human TGF- $\beta$ 1 cDNA encodes a 390 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 29 aa signal peptide and a 361 aa proprotein (8). A furin-like convertase processes the proprotein to generate an N-terminal 249 aa Latency-Associated Peptide (LAP) and a C-terminal 112 aa mature TGF- $\beta$ 1 (8, 9). Disulfide-linked homodimers of LAP and TGF- $\beta$ 1 remain non-covalently associated after secretion, forming the small latent TGF- $\beta$ 1 complex (8-10). Covalent linkage of LAP to one of three latent TGF- $\beta$  binding proteins (LTBPs) creates a large latent complex that may interact with the extracellular matrix (9, 10). TGF- $\beta$  is activated from latency by pathways that include actions of the protease plasmin, matrix metalloproteases, thrombospondin 1 and a subset of integrins (10). Mature human TGF- $\beta$ 1 shares 100% aa identity with pig, dog and cow TGF- $\beta$ 1, and 99% aa identity with mouse, rat and horse TGF- $\beta$ 1. It demonstrates cross-species activity (1). TGF- $\beta$ 1 signaling begins with high-affinity binding to a type II ser/thr kinase receptor termed TGF- $\beta$  RII. This receptor then phosphorylates and activates a second ser/thr kinase receptor, TGF- $\beta$  RI, also known as Activin Receptor-Like Kinase 5 (ALK-5), or alternatively, ALK-1. This complex phosphorylates and activates Smad proteins that regulate transcription (3, 11, 12). Contributions of the accessory receptors Betaglycan (also known as TGF- $\beta$  RIII) and Endoglin, or use of Smad-independent signaling pathways, allow for disparate actions observed in response to TGF- $\beta$  in different contexts (11).

**References:**

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